

STOCK MARKET IRREGULAR.

TRADING ON A SMALL SCALE.

NO CHANGE IN RATES FOR MONEY—FOREIGN EXCHANGE LOWER.

Sunday, August 12—p. m.

The United States Treasurer received last week from customs \$2,427,725; from internal revenue \$2,123,642 and from miscellaneous sources \$21,827, total from all \$5,600,194, against \$6,655,186 in the previous week. The falling off was uniform from all sources of revenue. The weekly Treasury statement showed a decrease in the net cash in vaults of \$208,316, and a decrease of \$191,102 in the net cash balance, therefore, was \$399,418.

The principal changes in the vault balances were made up as follows: A loss in the gold balance of \$207,783, by a decrease of \$357,663 in coin and bullion, minus a reduction of \$83,310 in the amount of outstanding certificates; a gain in the gold balance of \$492,403, by a reduction of \$1,000,000 in outstanding certificates and Treasury notes, less a decrease of \$10,643 in coin and bullion, and a decrease of \$15,688 in notes, and an issue of \$120,000 in currency certificates. Holdings of National bank notes were not greatly changed. Treasury notes issued under the law of 1830 to the amount of \$224,479 were returned in the course of business, and the volume of these notes in circulation was reduced by that amount to \$128,807,674. The Treasury's liability for the redemption of National bank notes was reduced by \$14,664, and deposits of lawful money on this account to \$27,750,914.

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 12, 1892, Aug. 12, 1893, Aug. 11, 1894) and rows for various financial metrics like Loans, Deposits, and Receipts.

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposits for the respective dates:

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 12, 1892, Aug. 12, 1893, Aug. 11, 1894) and rows for Reserve, Deposits, and other financial figures.

The following table shows the percentage of reserve held for each bank. It should be observed that the National banks are required to keep a reserve of 25 per cent and State banks one of 15 per cent.

Subjoined is Saturday's statement compared with that of August 4:

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 4, Aug. 11) and rows for various financial metrics like Gold, Silver, and Loans.

The changes in the corresponding week in three preceding years were as follows: 1893—Loans increased \$3,078,290, cash decreased \$2,713,000, deposits decreased \$741,700, and surplus increased \$2,229,575. 1892—Loans increased \$1,004,600, cash decreased \$2,729,575, deposits decreased \$3,078,290, and surplus increased \$3,078,290. 1891—Loans increased \$3,078,290, cash decreased \$2,713,000, deposits decreased \$741,700, and surplus increased \$2,229,575.

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By the operations of the New-York Sub-Treasury in the week ended Friday night, which included payments of \$1,000 for purchase of Pacific Railroad bonds, the associated banks lost \$61,017. The weekly bank statement published yesterday showed an average loss in cash of \$2,150,700. The principal change was in legal-tender notes, which fell off \$2,656,500. There was a further expansion of loans by \$2,318,200, but this certainly did not result from increased activity in Stock Exchange markets.

The decrease in deposits was somewhat larger than that of other banks. The principal change was in legal-tender notes, which fell off \$2,656,500. There was a further expansion of loans by \$2,318,200, but this certainly did not result from increased activity in Stock Exchange markets.

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THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Transactions in stocks last week were a little lighter than in the preceding week, but they were not so much so as the general impression of the bulk of this business was supplied by fifteen stocks. The market was irregular, moving up and down fully, and final changes consequently were not so marked as in the preceding week. It was less conspicuous in the leading fluctuations in it were unusually narrow. It closed about a 1 per cent higher than it did a week ago. Among specialties there were advances of from 1/2 to 1 per cent in Terminal and General Electric to 3 per cent in American Telephone and Telegraph and 1 per cent in National Lead. Louisville and Nashville, on moderate transactions, rose easily on buying, apparently for the short account, and it was not until the close of the week that the most important declines occurred in the stronger stocks, and while they were partly the result of bearish attacks evidenced were not wanting of a moderate liquidation. They closed depressed on the whole, the Government report for July, which was a most unfavorable exhibit. It is well known that so far in the present month serious injury has been suffered, so that the figures of the Government report, but as the market had not closed at the time the serious damage. A loss of 50,000,000 bushels of corn is a serious calamity, which will be far-reaching in its effects. It will enhance the cost of living, while it may prevent the maintenance of a dividend by the Government. They were of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is the largest carrying system, and the loss of so large a portion of the crop must have a grave impression on the market. The stock did not close at its lowest point, but it still lost in the week 1/2 per cent.

The developments in regard to the Atchafalaya Railroad will exercise an important influence on a large number of stocks. They were of one character that they cannot stimulate European confidence in American railways which already had begun to waver. It is doubtful if the directors of the company would not have resigned rather than to have permitted his resignation. The moral effect abroad which this summary action might have caused would have had a slight effect on the market. That he should wholly excuse punishment seems to be impossible, but if he should do so the disgrace will even be deeper than it now is. What is the peculiarly distressing in the whole affair is the pecuniary distressing in which has been argued that some other railroad companies may have been following the Reinhart method of bookkeeping.

The course of prices in the week was not so irregular as in the preceding week. It was influenced by the discussion in Congress of tariff measures. On one or two occasions prices rallied slightly when it seemed probable that an agreement between the two houses of Congress would be accomplished. So far as Wall Street is concerned, it apparently would make little difference whether an agreement on a new bill was reached or the present law should be allowed to remain. The market was especially depressed on the whole, and the decision should be made at once and the present disgraceful session of Congress brought to a close. In view of all the developments, the market displays a striking strength, which probably will not yet become alarmed.

Following is the usual table giving the number of shares sold of all stocks in the highest, lowest and final prices of a week ago, prefixed by the average prices of August 2, 1893:

Table with columns for stock names (e.g., Atchafalaya, Atchafalaya, Atchafalaya) and rows for High, Low, and Average prices.

THE WEEKLY RANGE.

RAILWAY STOCKS.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Number of miles... 1,130,377 1,164,064 1,074,535

Financial.

Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.

Referring to the previous advertisements and circulars of the Committee, holders of the above bonds are requested to deposit their holdings at once with THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 Wall Street, New York City, of THE SHAWMUT NATIONAL BANK, Boston, from whom copies of the preliminary agreement may be obtained. Negotiable receipts will be issued for the bonds deposited.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned, owning and representing a large number of the above bonds, have been appointed a committee to protect the interests of the said bondholders. It is of the utmost importance to the Second Mortgage Bondholders that their interests be represented by a committee wholly free from any alliance with junior securities, and it is earnestly requested to deposit their bonds with the NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY in exchange for its negotiable temporary receipts.

THE DENVER CITY CABLE RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

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Steamboats.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND LAKE GEORGE.

Steamers "VERMONT," "HERRON," "CHATEAUGAY" and "CONQUEROR" on and after May 20th, 1894, will leave Champlain and Ticonderoga at 10 o'clock A. M. and 10 o'clock P. M. for Lakes George and Champlain, making connections with the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and with the Champlain and Adirondack Railroad at Plattsburgh for Montreal, and with the Champlain and Adirondack Railroad at Burlington, Vt. for Whitehall, N. Y.

Excursions. Long Island Railroads' Great Excursion Routes TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach. Trains leave Foot East 14th St. Round Trip, 40 Cents.

Rockaway Beach. Trains leave Foot East 14th St. Round Trip, 40 Cents.

Coney Island. Trains leave Foot East 14th St. Round Trip, 40 Cents.

Long Beach. Trains leave Foot East 14th St. Round Trip, 40 Cents.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY. THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH. LEAVING FOOT EAST 14TH ST., WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN, AT 10:30 P. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, SUNDAYS, AND HOLIDAYS.

PROVIDENCE LINE. Only direct route to Providence, Rhode Island, and other points in the State.

ALBANY BOATS. People's Line. Albany, N. Y. to New York, N. Y.

THE NEW CROSVOR. A SHIRT RESISTANT QUALITY. ROSSER'S PATENT SHIRT.

Amusements.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Today, Afternoon and Evening. Sousa's Band.

HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS. The Coolest Place on the Bay.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World.

AMERICAN THEATRE. The Great Power in New York.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. Trains leave Foot East 14th St. Round Trip, 40 Cents.

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